THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1205.] SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 2awtf.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at 10 dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of 500 dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of 15 dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 dollars each; the price of all others will be 15 dollars.

All prizes of 15 dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at 10 dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at 15 dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 tickets renewed at 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Walter Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Petersburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnson, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def't.

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully situated on York River, for sale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Gloucester county court, made in a suit in chancery depending therein, betweeen Overton Cosby and James Rofs, testamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be sold a tract of LAND, containing 656 1-2 acres, called Chelsea; also, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premises the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to satisfy the complainants the sum of 747l 19s 8d. with the interest due thereon, the costs of the suit, and the contingent charges; which said tracts of land will be laid off by the commissioners to suit purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be sold, the residue of the aforesaid tracts, after satisfying the aforesaid debt, interest and costs, together with a valuable grist Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected, by virtue of a decree of the said court, in a suit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the same defendants; also, the residue of a certain tract, purchased by the said Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after satisfying the said Burwell the purchase money due him, to satisfy the said Thomas B Fox the sum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the interest due thereon and the costs of suit. &c.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelsea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and also one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the said county court in a suit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the same defendants. to satisfy the sum of 290l. 7s. 9d. with interest due thereon, and the further sum of 22l. 13s. with interest, together with the costs of suit and all charges which may reasonably accrue.

M. Anderson.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nich's. Howlett.
J. Kimingham.

Gloucester county, March 21, 1804. 1aw6w

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't, } In Chancery.
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't.

On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 22, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804.

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenson, jun. as trustee for the said Peter Gordon; Joseph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, trustee for the said Joseph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 14l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment enforced by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A further description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804.

Academical Exhibition.

THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the junior classes in J. Ogilvie's school will undergo an examination in the capitol, in some of the elementary parts of literature: specimens of elocution in prose and verse, will also be exhibited. The parents of the young persons whom J. Ogilvie has the happiness to instruct, and the citizens of Richmond generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

April 28.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Security against Counterfeit Bank Bills.

The number of counterfeit bank bills now in circulation has for some time been a subject of growing complaint. The terrors of the law are and will be disregarded, while the means of detection are so very limited as scarcely to be known at the banks.

What is the best method to prevent counterfeiting bank bills, and detect them if presented?

Long experience has shewn that *engraving is not a security.* The late Mr. Harrison was perhaps the first writer on copper plate in the world; his plates were, however, so well imitated that he alone was able to point out the difference.

Among many reasons why engraving is not a check upon counterfeits are the following:

1st. The general knowledge of the art, which is acquired by little practice, and the small expences of obtaining the few necessary tools, have made it extremely easy for the counterfeiter to possess himself of plates.

2d. The difference between bills of the same denomination which are issued from the banks is very obvious. The counterfeit imitation is often as near the original as impressions from the second plate, necessarily renewed, in consequence of the first having been worn out; of course, it can only be discovered at the banks, by their private checks.

3d. The great variety of engraved plates in such, that people cannot recollect the different devices. Five dollar bills have been altered to fifty, and passed, though entirely different in form.

4th. The very small expence of plates and apparatus for furnishing them.

The subscriber respectfully invites all persons whose interest it is to investigate the merits of any new method, which offers to secure the present medium effectually against imposition, to attend to the following advantages of a proposed method of making bank bills by a newly-invented style of work, called STEREOTYPE PLATES.

Stereotype plates are made in the following manner: The letters, figures, intersecting lines, &c. are first engraved or sunk on circular steel dies; these rolled on the smooth surface of copper plates, in such a manner as to prevent dilating or injuring the metal. Impressions from these plates will resemble impressions taken from *metallicks or wooden block*; but the plates, after being indented by the dies, must have a little engraving added, intersecting with the die impressions on the plate, which will render imitation by blocks impracticable. It is impossible for such engraving to be imitated by blocks, but block-work can be imitated by this method of making plates with dies. Thus block-work and engraving can be *combined* on copper-plates by the above plan, but copper-plate engravings and block-work cannot come from metallick or wooden blocks.

The difference in the cost of plates may be as 240 to 1. Suppose the state of Massachusetts were to adopt the proposed uniformity of bill, and this principle of making bank paper, the following calculation will serve to shew another advantage this plan would have over engraving. There are twenty-one banks in this state; they would average, in the course of their charter, six plates to each bank, at an expence of 80 dollars each. The whole would amount to 10'080 dollars. The executor of the plates, on the new plan, could afford to spend half as much time in making the dies, as it would take to engrave the whole number of plates (it being but little work to finish a plate after the dies are made) which would be equal to the work of 240 engraved plates. Of course the first stereotype plate for a counterfeiter, (were it even practicable to imitate the work, which is not possible) must contain work equal to that on 240 engraved plates.

The advantages of making all plates of different banks alike, except the name of the bank, is, that it will enable the individual to detect counterfeit bills, it being impossible to make an impression without the original dies, which will exactly guage with the true bills. The dies may be deposited in some secure place. People would soon become familiar with the peculiarities of these improved bills, and be able to detect a counterfeit should it be offered.

The subscriber has paid a long and unwaried attention to this subject. He has secured a patent for the invention, and now submits the merits of it to the severest public scrutiny. He challenges investigation, and pledges himself to obviate every objection, as to its being an effectual check. He sincerely requests that on a subject of such public importance, should any persons find objections laboring in their minds, they may be published in this or any other paper, and thus enable him to meet objections which might pass unanswered because unknown.

The public's most obedient servant,

JACOB PERKINS.

LONDON, March 3.

We have received this morning accounts from Lisbon and Malaga. To the calumny of the yellow fever, from which Malaga had just escaped, have been added the horrors of an earthquake, which began on the 13th of Jan. and did much damage. The particulars have not transpired; but from the 13th to the 23d, scarcely a day passed without two, three or more shocks being felt.

The Portuguese Government have, it is said, been required to pay more money to France.

His Majesty's indisposition was again alluded to yesterday in the house of Commons by Mr Grey. He asked Mr. Addington, whether in the information he had communicated to the house on Monday he distinctly meant to assert, that the personal exercises of the Royal Authority was not suspended? And if such was his meaning, whether that assertion was founded on his own knowledge in consequence of personal access to his majesty, or from the information of all the Physicians now attending upon his Majesty.

Mr. Addington in reply referred to what he had said on Monday, with the addition that he had not had personal access to his Majesty, but that a better criterion had been offered him, whereon he formed that opinion, he meant the concurring sentiments of all the five physicians attending his majesty.

Mr. Grey, immediately after Mr. Addington had spoken, said, that if affairs continued in the state in which they were at present, he should submit a motion to the house upon the subject next week.

We understand, however, that his Majesty's recovery is advancing rapidly. It is said, that he was well enough yesterday to sign some papers sent to the Queen's House from the Admiralty.

The Bulletin of to-day is as follows:—

"There is no material alteration in his majesty since yesterday."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1804.

DIED—At Monticello, on the 3d inst. Mrs. EPPS, second daughter of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

The London papers, from which the articles published in our last, were extracted, furnish a variety of speculation on the subject what is termed the conspiracy of Moreau, sufficiently demonstrative of the innocence of the accused, and of the inextinguishable jealoufy and hatred of Bonaparte to every Frenchman of virtue and talents. To what length the leaders in this new scheme of revolution dare extend their sanguinary and ambitious projects, or to what point they are particularly directed, beyond the removal of a single individual, we know not; but it is pretty certain, that the friends of Moreau will never consent, without a struggle, to see him dragged to the scaffold or driven in exile to some sickly and inhospitable shore. *Boston Gaz.*

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

"The hero is a youth——by fate designed
"For culling simples——but his stage-struck mind,
"Nor fate could rule——nor his inventures bind."

THE Theatre has always been esteemed the proper school for correcting the little foibles and weaknesses of mankind; and no way is more likely to produce this effect than stage performances, when properly conducted. But no practice has also a greater tendency to promote dissipation, than theatrical representations, by characters unfitted for the purpose, or by youth habituated to other pursuits. While therefore, every encouragement and support ought to be given to able performers; on the other hand, spouting clubs, and private theatrical parties, should be universally checked and discouraged.

It is therefore with sincere regret I observe, that the theatrical spirit, which ought to be confined to the description of characters which I have mentioned, has diffused itself among the young men of Richmond, who might have been much better employed than by exerting their talents in the art of mimickery. An entertainment of this kind was attempted last Monday evening, by a party of our youth, who in general acquitted themselves more to the satisfaction of the audience, than was to be expected from a first attempt.

The Play which they selected, was certainly well adapted to the minds of Virginians. It was the POINT OF HONOR. The principal character, the *Chevalier St. Franc*, was performed by a young gentleman possessed of good theatrical address, and a correct delivery, but whose figure did not so perfectly correspond with the venerable and martial appearance of the Chevalier.

The character of *Valcour* was not performed with the same justness and feeling, but with a readiness and ease which merited the applause that was bestowed. The gentleman who performed *Steinburg* received the highest encomiums. The whole audience seemed astonished with the humor and address which he displayed in that character. He appeared to have studied and to have been intimately acquainted with the manners of some original Steinburg, who afforded him a model of decrepid stature, amorous old age, and deceitful cunning.

Durimel, and the other characters, were also performed with considerable and deserved approbation. The young gentleman who acted the part of *Bertha*, proved that the elegance of female manners was perfectly familiar to him, and that he was no stranger to the gentle softness and placidness of disposition so engaging in the beautiful fair.

The Farce was LOVE A-LA-MODE, or the HUMORS OF THE TURF; a piece said to have been written by Macklin, the celebrated Comedian, for the express purpose of ridiculing the chieftain pride and poverty of the Scotish nation. The character of Sir *Archy McSarcasm*, which was intended to satyrize a Sir Archibald Grant of Grant, then notorious in London for servility and sycophancy of manners, was represented with much humor by Mr. L. who seemed to have a perfect conception of the farcical family consequence, which prevails among the lower nobility of Scotland, and which unfortunately continues the miserable appendage of several of their descendants who have crossed the Atlantic.

The Hibernian traits of Sir *Callaghan O'Brallaghan* were likewise well supported by Mr. Le M.—Between the Play and the Farce, a Hornpipe was danced by a young gentleman, who displayed great dexterity, agility and art. The Song of *Bagatelle* was done with character and humor by the gentleman who acted the part of *Bertha*.

These remarks I trust will not have the effect of exciting our theatrical youths to a repetition of their frolic; for, although on this occasion they may perhaps have surpassed expectation, yet they ought to remember their success and favorable reception proceeded more from the complaisance of the audience, than from those rays of superior genius which fired the soul of Garrick, and blazed in the family of Kemble and Siddons.

Young men who have entered into respectable occupations in life, ought to have a proper regard for their characters, to prevent them from becoming the buffoons of the public: for however ingenious and laborious the profession of an actor may be, yet in all ages and in all countries, the gentlemen of the buskin have been regarded as connected with the lowest orders in society. It is however justice to remark, that the emoluments arising from the performance were designed for a laudable purpose.

A FRIEND TO YOUTH.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. XIII.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

According to my promise, I will now examine the opinions of Mercator. I proceed with reluctance, because I shall be obliged to treat with severity the writings of a man of talents, who has suffered himself to be misled, either by political zeal, the pride of opinion, or some other predominating prejudices. The whole of his first long paragraph, exhibits strong and evident marks of one or more of these mistakes. It is highly probable, that these are the causes to which may be imputed that unjustifiable and impolitic combination of merchants, which he has recommended. If this writer had exercised but a small portion of that good sense, with which he appears to be eminently endowed, he would turn away from such a combination, as that which has been recommended by himself, with indignation. If there be in his veins, but a single drop of blood, which is warmed with a love for his country, and he had been disposed to indulge those ardent inclinations which are inseparable from patriotism, we might have seen a strong recommendation for combinations, and associations without number, for the purpose of multiplying the blessings of human life; for promoting commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, instead of that parricidal conspiracy, into the execution of which, the merchants have been invited. It gives me pleasure to make known to my fellow-citizens, that many well informed merchants of this place, condemn the idea of any such combination, and regret, as much as I do, that talents which might have been usefully employed either for private or political purposes, should be appropriated to that, which even the author must condemn, if ever he should suffer his reason to rise above his anger or prejudice. MERCATOR next proceeds to consider the law for establishing the bank, as follows:

"It would perhaps be deemed impertinent, were I to enlarge upon the injustice, inequality and impolicy of vesting the supreme government of the bank, in the hands of the tool of the legislature; nor could I have mentioned it at all, but for a publication that has appeared under the signature of CANDIDUS. *The writer exults greatly, in having disproved that which never was asserted; for it certainly never was said that the treasurer of Virginia could have more votes than all the rest of the stock-holders."*

MERCATOR is greatly mistaken. His coadjutor, the *Citizen of Petersburg*, said in the most positive manner, that the treasurer would have an uncontroulable power of electing the directors, which amounts to the same thing as if he had said, that the treasurer would have more votes than all the rest of the stock-holders, because an uncontroulable power in voting, must mean a plurality of votes. This is a point between these *able* and patriotic critics; and I shall leave them to agree or not as suits themselves. MERCATOR then proceeds, as follows:

"Nor is it necessary that he should possess a majority of votes, to give him the power of appointing all the directors. It is next to impossible that there can be a combination among the stock-holders, so as to overbalance the vote of the state.—Their votes will be divided; and in addition to this, I will venture to affirm that after the first or second election, there will never be 3000 shares voted upon, exclusive of the state vote."

If MERCATOR prophesies truly in this instance, it will happen from the high confidence which the distant stockholders will place in the treasurer, or in the manner whereby the affairs of the bank may be managed. To a distant stock-holder it will be of no consequence whether A, B, C, or D are directors, provided they are fit for the trust. If proper characters are generally elected, his confidence will gradually lull him into inactivity; but reverse the picture—let him be persuaded that things are not well managed. That it is necessary to vote, and to vote too with care and circumspection—and it would be seen that very few would be inactive. *"Where the treasure is, there will be the heart also."*

"I might here detail some of the political purposes for which it may and will be used; but I feel it is time to return to the object which I have principally in view, I will therefore take my leave of the bill, only observing that the legislature have taken care to retain the government of the bank, in the hands of their agents, although they may have disposed of every share the state possessed. The treasurer shall be ex officio, one of the directors, and shall always give as many votes as are given upon any 3000 shares, although the state may have sold every share."

Notwithstanding MERCATOR has very plainly advanced an opinion, I do not believe that he was serious. Can he or any other person shew me any thing like it in all the annals of civilized life? It would be like one who should sell and receive payment for his horse, and then insist on keeping the possession and use. The members of the assembly are elected annually. In every county there is an ardent contest for the honor, besides a score or two, who stand ready to take the first opportunity of securing seats for themselves. All these competitors watch each other, and would not fail to make use of any unpopular vote which the setting member might give. If the bank shall be well conducted, it will be improper to sell the shares. And no man who wishes to retain his influence, will vote for the sale. If writers be permitted to make their own cases, and refer to their own fancies for testimony, they will be always able to make victorious and triumphant conclusions. This is such a case; and MERCATOR is such a writer.

If there are persons in this state, who entertain such contemptible opinions, of the moral rectitude of society, and look upon the future legislature as a banditti of robbers, and the majority of the people as their accomplices, and expect that the people will tolerate and justify such misdeeds, it is not expected that they will either trust their money or their persons much longer in a situation of so much danger.

I know of no better answer to be given to this objection, than to inform MERCATOR that there are some respectable persons who are of opinion, that the treasurer, even as the law now is, has no right to vote at all. There appears to be about as much absurdity in one of these opinions as there is in the other—and I shall therefore recommend to these contending opponents to hold a private conference with each other, previous to the grand meeting, which MERCATOR has recommended to prevent contention and delay; for things have now advanced so far, the money is coming in so fast, and there is so much pushing, importuning and dunning to get more for the purpose of subscribing, that the loss of a single day may completely overthrow the scheme.

"Every merchant with whom I have conversed, has joined in reprobating the principles of this bill—why then assist in carrying it into execution? Where is the necessity of so doing? I have been told that withholding on the part of the merchants, would be useless; that the planters were determined and would establish the bank. Let us examine this position."

MERCATOR may be correct, when he says that every merchant with whom *he* has conversed, reprobates the bill. Yet it is well known, that there are many respectable merchants, who approve of it, and although they have made much clamour and raised an uproar against it, in the hope of rendering it unpopular; yet this conduct did not proceed from real objections to the bill. They would have objected to the establishment of a bank, upon any terms which did not hold out the prospect of a monopoly. They were fearful that they would not have, after the establishment of the bank, as many advantages as they now possess. The time for subscribing, fast approaches, and it will then be seen whether the calumniators entertain so many objections to the bill, as will prevent them from taking a share of the advantages. I know that they will be governed by their interest. It is this which has induced them to oppose the bank. And the same motive, when they find opposition will not avail, will induce them to subscribe. A very few days will determine the question. If I may conclude from the large deposits already made, and the bustle that exists to get specie, 'tis very probable that the shares will be subscribed for in a few days, and that the bank will forthwith go into operation.

The following extract from Mercator, is the very marrow of his essay. It opens the whole plot which appears to consist of two parts:—first to prevent the subscriptions—next to prevent dealings in the bank, even if the shares should be subscribed for. As I intend to give to it a very full and serious reply, I hope the reader will mark well all that I shall say—and that he will endeavor to restrain his indignation—to preserve his candour—and then judge between us. He will perhaps discover some new and extensive ideas, which will present to his anticipating imagination, much to excite his surprise, his gratification, and his enterprise.

"Banks are established to facilitate commercial transactions, and the profits of the stock-holders arise from discounts made on the notes of merchants. The merchants are the only traders with the bank, and if they withhold their countenance, instead of producing a handsome profit to the stock-holders, the bank becomes an useless, inactive, expensive and unprofitable machine. Let the merchants publish to the world, their determination not to trade with the state bank, unless a charter is given upon principles more liberal and equitable, and they will effectually prevent the shares being taken. That man must indeed be blinded with party zeal, who after such a declaration would vest his money in stock which produce no profit. You should act not partially, but in concert. Meetings of the merchants of Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond should be called in these respective towns—There let them enter into such resolutions, as may be deemed proper to counteract the execution of the late law; let them pledge themselves to each other, to adhere to these resolutions; let them appoint committees to correspond with their brother merchants in the other towns; and let them publish to the world their proceedings, and the reasons on which they are grounded. By this open and manly opposition, success would be certain; but you should not stop here."

There seems to be no end to contrivances to defeat the operation of the bank. If one is overthrown, the opponents will immediately bring forward another. That which I am now about to examine, is advanced with exultation. It is threatened, that the leading merchants in the towns, where the banks will be established, will not have any dealings with them; and as the profits of the bank will depend altogether upon circulating the notes by loans, of course the directors will not be able to make loans, and that the capital will therefore remain idle and inactive.

As this I expect is the last anchor upon which the opposition depends. I will treat it with much more seriousness than it deserves. To allow it any weight, you must suppose that the people of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, commanded all the resources of the country, and that such persons as may be obliged to have resource to loans to support their credit or make purchases, will give 3, 4 or 5 per cent. per month to money lenders, in preference to borrowing it from the bank at 6 per cent. per year. That the merchants of these towns will refuse to make purchases, whereby they can clear 25 per cent. in a few months, because they will not borrow money from the bank at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. That other merchants will sell their goods at a loss of 25 and 30 per cent. and will also pay 5 per cent. commission for selling, rather than borrow money from the bank at 6 per cent. per year. It is needless to go further with examples. The objection seems too absurd and ridiculous for serious notice. Yet in order to shew to the world, that there is *no objection* which the opponents can make, which I cannot *either disprove or counteract*, I have considered this with seriousness, and ask only a little patience.

It is true that the merchants and other established dealers may, if they will unite for the purpose, and thereby retard the profits of the bank by refusing to borrow, but they will at the same time injure themselves, and they will also lay the foundation of a rivalship.

Let us suppose that not a single merchant, who now resides in either of the towns, will have any dealings with the bank. This will be soon known all over the country. The distant merchants and dealers who have heretofore depended upon their correspondents in the towns, finding that there is a large capital of ready money, which has been gathered for the sole purpose of lending out at 6 per cent. per annum, to men of capital and credit, will immediately form new companies. A, B, C and D, all confiding in each other, will form a joint stock according to their abilities—one of them will remove to Richmond, will bring with him his capital, his personal credit, and the additional strength of his partners. He will make himself and his resources known to the directors; they will be glad of his custom, and will deal with him as far as it can be done with safety. Forty or fifty such companies may be readily created. The planters will not, when about to sell their tobacco, run from pillar to post in search of their old friends, if they can get satisfactory prices from the new-comers. Nor will their be any preference given to the northern bank notes, which the present merchants can command in abundance, over the new notes of the Virginia bank, especially as the holders of the new notes may forthwith have them checked at the bank, or immediately draw the amount in specie.

When we consider the fluctuations of commerce, and the constant succession of men, who rise, advance and surpass each other, and are again surpassed by others, it requires no force of imagination or hypothesis to conclude that the new comers may, easily and readily, not only vie with, but surpass many of the old settlers, even tho' they should be engaged previously in the same course of traffic. To an impartial politician, examining the case, to the stock-holders in the bank, to the general consequences to the state, and to those who may borrow from the bank or deal in their paper, it is of no consequence who are the most favored or most fortunate in their dealings. The contest in this respect will depend altogether among those who are competitors in trade. The bank ought to prefer those who are most substantial and punctual; the farmer and planter will prefer those who give the best prices. And fortune will favor those whose plans are most judicious, and whose execution is most vigorous and prompt.

So far as respects the community, or that town which I inhabit, I should gladly encourage and stimulate such an opposition; but whether these things, concerning which I have been writing, shall happen or not, the establishment of the bank will, after a while, change in a very degree the course of trade. In order to shew my idea upon this subject, it will be necessary to remind the reader, of the present course of traffic. This has been fully explained in the classification of dealers which was published some time ago. It will be found in the 4th, 5th and 6th numbers of these essays. The change or new system of commerce to which I allude, will be understood by the following elucidation.

A, B, C and D, or as many of them as chuse, will form a joint stock under a firm or firms, suitable to themselves. One of these will establish a branch of the house at Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg or Alexandria; another, with a considerable part of the funds, and proper testimonials of credit and trust-worthiness, will go to Europe and purchase such articles as will suit the trade which they mean to pursue. The whole plan will be unfolded with the names and wealth of the different partners. By this means, permanent credit may be established, with substantial manufactories in those towns where the articles of their future commerce may be most cheaply purchased. Thus a system of importations will be formed, and the company will extend branches of their trade, under the direction of other members of the concern, at proper places.

As they will import the goods directly from the manufacturer, and by their different stores sell them directly to the consumer, they will either gain larger profits than those who retail, after they have passed through two, three, four and five hands, or they will be able to engross the trade, to the exclusion of the retailers just mentioned, by under-selling them. And in this way they will, by extending their business, multiply their profits. Such plans are to be expected, because they are suggested by the slightest reflection, and are confirmed by well known facts.

A company, such as I have described, if their capital will afford it, may extend their views to large importations for supplying the consumption of the western country. And if a number of such companies should be formed, it would be very easy to draw the retailers who now purchase goods in Baltimore and Philadelphia, to this place; because it is much nearer to them; because James River affords an easy means of conveying their goods very far into the interior country—from whence a short portage will bring them to Greenbrier River, which may be improved, so as to afford the conveyance of goods directly from the importer by water carriage, except the portage just mentioned, to the Ohio, and from thence to the Mississippi.

Every man who understands the map of the country—who knows the advantages of water carriage for heavy articles—who believes that companies may be formed by enterprising young men, who are at this time unknown in the mercantile world, will foresee that the city of Richmond will thereby become an emporium for the western trade, from which their goods will be sent, and to which, of course, their remittances must be made. The natural advantages which the city of Richmond possesses, for this purpose, over every other town, supported by an extensive and rich productive country—will give circulation and pre-eminence to the notes of the Virginia bank over all others, so far as relates to transactions at Richmond. From this cause I compute, that the share holders have a fair prospect of deriving greater profits than are to be expected from any other.

If these things are considered, will the friends and the subscribers to the bank, have any thing to fear, although every rich capitalist who now shares the profitable monopoly of the trade at Richmond, should turn his back with scorn and indignation upon the bank: I say, is there any thing on that account to be feared? Certainly not. Such conduct will induce others to come here, who will, at the outset, endeavor to establish their credit by the best means in their power. Let me ask, whether the directors of the bank would refuse credit to such companies as I have described, which might be formed in Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Amherst, Buckingham, Campbell, Bedford, Botetourt, &c.—There is scarcely a county or village in Virginia, which does not possess proper characters to form such a company. And nothing will so certainly lead to such real investments, as the knowledge, that there are millions of dollars offered for loan to such merchants and dealers as can satisfy the directors that they deserve credit.

Let this be as it may, does not the consumption of goods in Virginia and the produce of our lands, more abundant than in any other state, allow us to conclude, that one bank may be usefully conducted—when other states, with smaller advantages, support a great number. If the Virginians could be roused to a proper sense of these things, they would look back with shame and mortification at the folly of the last twenty years. While they have been tilling their lands with care and industry, the northern merchants have enjoyed the benefits. The Virginians, and those who reside in Virginia, possess a sufficient stock of mercantile enterprize and knowledge, to take the management of their own commerce into their own hands, and although there may be but few whose capitals singly, will allow them to execute such bold schemes as have been suggested, yet the union of several, upon such principles, will restore to them the influence which they have lost by negligence, will open honorable channels for the acquisition of wealth, and will render them not only useful to the community, but equally so to themselves and to their families.

These observations are submitted to the consideration of the reader, without the smallest design to injure any body, or to promote the particular interest of any other. They are suggested from the convictions of my own mind, as the natural and earnest answer to Mercator's recommendation to form a mercantile league—a recommendation, concerning which it is impossible for me to express my opinion in a manner suitable to my regret and surprise. If I had acted as an interested partizan in the course of these investigations, and had sought a powerful fact to give me aid, there is nothing which would have been so suitable to my wishes; but being influenced only by patriotic considerations, I will not exult in the victory, but shall treat the recommendation as the manifestation of a factious, discontented, dissocial temper, which deserves, and I believe has received from the merchants, *universal discouragement and reprobation.*

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, April 20.

The British Packet, which arrived here yesterday from Halifax, left Falmouth on the 13th March, and brings London papers of the 10th, one day later than our advices via Boston. They contain nothing interesting, in addition to what we have before given, excepting the following articles, which we copy from a paper of the latest date received at this office:

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The royal assent was last night given by commission to several bills in the house of lords. On this occasion Lord Fitzwilliam expressed some doubts as to the regularity of the proceeding, the necessary information with respect to the state of his majesty's health not having been yet obtained. The lord chancellor, with much apparent agitation, said, he was perfectly aware of the caution and circumspection which so grave and important a subject required; and under that impression he assured the noble earl, that in venturing to procure the assent of his majesty to the commission, he had proceeded with fear and trembling. Not confiding entirely in the reports of the physicians, he had solicited and obtained a personal interview with the monarch, which had been repeated, in the course of which he held much conversation with his majesty relative to the nature of the bills included in the commission: the result of which was, that the whole of them obtained the royal assent. Of the responsibility attached to his official situation, his lordship professed himself fully aware; and, feeling the entire force of the responsibility, he had acted upon it on the present occasion. After this unequivocal assurance of the competency of his majesty to the exercise of his kingly functions, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the favorable progress made by his majesty.

BULLETIN.

March 10—afternoon—"We continue to entertain a very favorable opinion of his majesty's recovery." *Signed as usual.*

On the 8th March, the Russian ambassador waited on Lord Hawkesbury, to know the cause of the embargo; which was explained to his satisfaction.

The British sloop of war Wolverene, was appointed on the 9th ult. to convoy out the Newfoundland trade.

Tom Paine is yet in town, and has been applied to by some of the leading Clintonians to lend them a hand in the approaching election. Mr. Paine refused to have any thing to do with them; the consequence was, a serious quarrel between him and J. C. a noted character in Pearl street. This accounts for Mr. Paine's last letter not appearing in a certain paper in this city.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 6.

Plot against Bonaparte.—Arrest of Moreau.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Paris, Feb. 17.

At two o'clock the counsellor of state Regnaud, De St. Jean D'Angely, Segar, and Beher, were introduced. Regnaud ascended the tribune, and read the following report, made this morning by the grand judge to the first consul:

REPORT OF THE GRAND JUDGE TO GOVERNMENT.

"Paris, 27th Pluviose.

"CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

"New plots have been framed by England; they were framed in the midst of the peace she had sworn to maintain; and when she violated the treaty of Amiens, she relied much less upon her force than upon the success of her machinations. But the government was watchful; the eye of police followed the steps of the enemy's agents, and traced the measures of those whom their gold or their intrigues had corrupted.

"At length the plan appeared complete; already, no doubt, they thought at London that they heard the explosion of that mine which had been dug under our feet. At least the most sinister rumors were in circulation there, and the most guilty hopes were cherished.

"All at once the framers of the conspiracy are seized; proofs accumulate, and of such force and evidence, that they will carry conviction to every mind.

"Georges, and his band of assassins, had remained in the pay of England; his agents still overrun La Vendee, the Morbihan, and the Cotes du Nord, and vainly sought for partizans; the moderation of the government and the laws had deprived them of them.

"Pichegru, unmasked by the events which preceded the 18th Fructidor, year 5, unmasked more than any thing by that correspondence which general Moreau had addressed to the directory, Pichegru had carried his hatred against his country into England.

"In the year 8, he was with Willot, in the suite of the enemy's armies, in order to ally himself with the brigands of the south. In the year 9, he conspired with the committee of Bareuth; and since the peace of Amiens, he was still the counsel and the hope of the enemies of France.

"British perfidy associate Georges with Pichegru; the infamous Georges with that Pichegru whom France had esteemed, and whom she long believed to be incapable of treason.

"In the year 11 a criminal reconciliation unites Pichegru and general Moreau, two men between whom honor ought to have placed an eternal hatred. The police seizes at Calais one of their agents at the moment he was returning a second time to England. That man is in the hands of the police, with all the papers which establish the reality of a reconciliation that would have been inexplicable if the ties of it had not been informed by crime.

"At the arrest of this agent, general Moreau appears for a moment agitated. He takes underhand measures to ascertain whether government is informed upon the subject—but every thing is still and silent, and restored himself to tranquility, he conceals from government an event which was of a nature to excite their vigilance. He conceals it, when even Pichegru is called publicly to the councils of the British ministry, when with a degree of eclat he unites himself to the enemies of France.

"Government would not see in his silence any thing but the fear of an avowal which would have humiliated him, in the same manner as they had seen in his absence from public affairs, in his equivocal connections, and in his more than indiscreet speeches, only ill-humor and vain discontent.

"General Moreau, who was liable to suspicion, because he treated secretly with the enemy of his country, who upon this more than legitimate suspicion, would have been arrested at any other epoch, was suffered to enjoy in tranquility his honors, an immense fortune, and the benefits of the republic.

"Yet events pressed—Lajollais, the friend and confident of Pichegru, goes secretly from Paris to London, returns from London to Paris, carries to Pichegru the ideas of general Moreau, brings back to general Moreau the ideas and designs of Pichegru and his associates. The brigands of Georges prepare in the very city of Paris all that is necessary to the execution of their common projects.

"A spot is fixed upon between Dieppe and Treport, remote from all uneasiness and all superintendance, where the brigands of England, conducted by the English ships of war, were to land without being perceived, where they were to find men bribed to receive them, men paid to guide them during the night from station to station agreed upon, and to bring them even to Paris.

"At Paris an asylum is prepared for them, in houses hired beforehand, where are trusty guardians; they have them in several quarters, in several streets, at Chaillot, in the Rue de Bacq, and in the Faubourg St. Marcean

"A first landing is effected—it was Georges, with eight of his brigands.

"Georges returns to the coast to assist at the landing of Costor St. Victor (condemned by the sentence passed upon the affair of the 3d Nivose) and ten other brigands.

"In the early part of this month, a third landing is effected; it is Pichegru, Lajollais, Armand, Gaillard, the brother of Raould, Jean Marie, one of the first confidants of Georges, and some other brigands of that kind. Georges with Joyau, called d'Assar, St. Vincent, and Picot, called le Petit, precede this third debarkation—the union is effected at the farm of la Poterie.

"A fourth landing is expected. The vessels are in sight; but contrary winds prevent their approach; but a few days are passed since they made reconnoitering signals.

"Georges and Pichegru arrive at Paris; they are lodged in the same house, surrounded by some thirty brigands, commanded by Georges. They see gen. Moreau; we know the place, the day, the hour where the first conference is held. A second rendezvous was agreed upon, and does not take place. A third, a fourth took place in the very house of general Moreau.

"This appearance of Georges and Pichegru at Paris, these conferences with gen. Moreau, are established by incontestible and multiplied proofs. The steps of Georges and Pichegru are followed from house to house. Those who assisted in their debarkation; those who in the dead of night conducted them from port to port; those who gave them an asylum in Paris, their confidants, accomplices, Lajollais, their principal go between, and gen. Moreau, are seized. The effects and the papers of Pichegru are seized, and the police is following his steps with great activity.

"England wishing to overturn the government, and by overturning it, to effect the ruin of France, and the abandonment of it to ages of civil war and confusion. Bnt to overthrow a government supported by the affection of thirty millions of citizens, and surrounded by a strong, a brave and faithful army, was a task above the power of England and of Europe; hence England did not pretend to effect it but by the assassination of the first consul, and by covering that assassination with the shade of a man whom the remembrance of his services still defended.

"I must add, that the citizens ought to feel no uneasiness. The greater part of the brigands are arrested, the rest have fled, and are warmly pursued by the police. No class of citizens, no branch of the administration is stained by a single suspicion.

"I shall not give more ample details in this report; you have seen all the papers; you will direct that all be placed under the eye of justice.

"*The grand judge minister of justice.*"

(Signed) "REGNIER."

March 7.

The more we consider the subject of the conspiracy alledged to have been framed against the life of Bonaparte, the more are we impressed with the idea that it is either a fabrication, or an exaggeration of some circumstances of a comparatively slight and insignificant nature. The police of Paris has always a plot ready made to suit any state emergency, and though the hand of Fouche no longer wields the tremendous weapon of the police, his spirit has been fully infused into the mind of the grand judge Regnier.

But we confess we incline most strongly to the belief, that the whole is a forgery. Moreau had done too many services to his country, had gained too many victories, equal to those of Bonaparte to render him acceptable to a mind of such a stamp and character as the first consul's. Bonaparte's jealousy is at least equal to his ambition, and the reputation of Moreau, so often and so justly called the pride of France, must have worked that jealousy to a pitch of frenzy. And another circumstance too must have contribed to produce that effect.

Moreau, conscious of the dignity of his character, and the importance of his services, never would condescend to be the tool and creature of Bonaparte. He disdained to swell the vanity of the consul by base adulation; and returning from his brilliant career of victory to private life, afforded by the modesty of his demeanor, a most marked and honorable contrast to the pomp and affectation of Bonaparte and his sycophants. But these circumstances, it may be said, do not prove that Moreau was innocent, or that he was not implicated in the conspiracy. He was more than indiscreet, it seems, in his remarks upon the measures of government—and this, in a country to which Bonaparte boasts he has given freedom, is brought forward as a serious charge against such a man as Morean.

PARIS, February 18,

In the opening of the tribunate, yesterday, Moreau (brother of the general) interrupted the proceedings, by a request to be heard—He then said.

"You have heard the report made against general Moreau. I cannot see without sentiments of the liveliest melancholy, attempts made for a long time to calummate a man who has rendered important services to the republic, and who has not the liberty of defending himself. I declare to the whole nation, that my brother is innocent of atrocities imputed to him. I demand his trial. It will be easy for him to shew his innocence. I affirm that all which has been said of him is an infamous calumny.

Curee said, "our colleague's is a just emotion"—on which Moreau rejoined, "It is no fine emotion—it is the expression of truth and indignation," and instantly left the hall.

The senate, legislative body, and tribunate, this day offered their congratulations of the first consul: Who in reply said.

"Since the day when I arrived at the chief magistracy, a great number of conspiracies have been formed against my life. Nursed in camps, I have never given any importannce to dangers; they have inspired me with no fear."

HAGUE, February 14.

The French have lately ordered the seizure of all the maraume towns in this republic; which have been conducted to the French depots. The order was executed under the bayonets of the military: and has occasioned much ruin; and particularly at Middleburg, Flushing and Veere. The government of Zealand has made a strong remonstrance to gen. Mourei, on the subject.

LONDON, March 5.

It is said that some Frenchmen have arrived at Jersey, from La Vendee, with a view to solicit arms, &c. from our government, for maintaining a contest in that country in favor of the royal order. The policy of encouraging such insurrection at the present moment, when it would be wholly unsupported, would be more than doubtful.

It is still reported that the Toulon fleet sailed on the 28th January—its force is variously stated; but it is generally supposed to be ten sail of the line. It is believed that its destination is to collect the Ferrol and Rochfort squadrons, and thus reinforced, to form a conjunction with the Brest fleet.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 14th ult. mentions a report of some fresh requisitions having been made by the French minister to the Portuguese government.

From Dover we learn, that a person arrived there a few days ago from Flushing, who says, that he saw upwards of twenty boats completely fitted up for the conveyance of cavalry, and that near two hundred more, of the same description, would shortly be ready for sea.

Thirty-two vessels of different descriptions, have within these few days got into Boulogne from the Westward.

The embargo which we yesterday mentioned to have been laid on all vessels in the several ports of this kingdom, is likely to be of very short duration. An enterprize against certain ports of the enemy will be immediately carried into execution.

Our Plymouth letter states, that the French fleet had not attempted to sail from Brest so late as Saturday last, though they continued in perfect readiness for sea. Admiral Cornwallis has detached four sail of the line, to watch the enemy's squadron at Rochefort.

AMHERST, (N. H.) April 10.

Bank Bills. The business of counterfeiting bank bills has for some time been going on swimmingly; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the civil officers, and the exertions of several active citizens, the seat of mischief has long lain concealed, and the credit of the banks, and the property of individuals threatened with ruin. Some important information having been obtained during the two last weeks, arrangements were made for the apprehension of the villians and a little before sunset on Sunday evening last, the important blow was struck, which we hope will suspend, at least for a time, this new kind of banking business. Four men were arrested, by surprise, at the house of Mr John Lynch, in New Boston, in the very act of striking off the bills, and just before they had finished their Sunday's work! They had with them between *fifteen* and *twenty thousand dollars!* in bills of different descriptions, and the plates on which they were impressed. The plates and bills were, "Beverly Bank" 30 dollars; "New-Hampshire Bank" payable in Philadelphia, 10 dollars; "Essex Bank," Salem, 8 dollars; and "Portsmouth Bank," 4 dollars. The plates were extremely well executed, and the best judges of bills, have declared they should have had no hesitaton in receiving any of them, had they been signed, and the blanks filled. Yesterday morning one other person was arrested, and brought to town who had 80 ten dollar bills of the New-Hampshire bank, payable in Philadelphia, 40 of which were signed, and is supposed to be the person who has been the principal hand in signing the bills. Several have been committed to jail, and others laid under heavy bonds for their appearance at the superior court to be holden at Hopkinton the last Tuesday in the present month.

To provide a more suitable punishment for this crime seems to have become absolutely necessary; and we hope soon to see it exciting legislative attention. Until this is the case, our citizens must be continually exposed to the impositions of the basest of mankind.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilson, and James Hopkick, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, late Bowman and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Christopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, *Defendants:*

THE defendant Chriſtopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

Advertisement.

WILL be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 26th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving bonds with approved ſecurity. The ſaid Negroes are to be ſold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February 1804. Woodfin, &c againſt John A. Richardſon, executor of John Richardſon, dec.—by

The Commissioners.

April 24th, 1804.

BY virtue of a decree of the Huſtings Court of the city of Richmond, againſt William Whelen, ſon and heir at law of Richard Whelen, dec. which ſaid William Whelen being an infant under the age of 21 years, is repreſented by John Brooke, his guardian, ſpecially aſſigned by the court to defend him in this ſuit, and David Patterſon and John Buchanan, heir at law of Alexander Buchanan, dec will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, for caſh, on the 5th day of May next,

One Lot of Ground,

No. 396, to ſatisfy a debt due to William Wiſeham, executor of A. Ronald, deceaſed, and the ſaid David Patterſon and John Buchanan, in whom the equitable title lies, are directed to convey the ſame to the purchaſer or purchaſers, agreeable to the decree aforeſaid.

James Whitelaw, Sgt.

April 24, 1804.

William McElligott,

TAYLOR,

THANKFUL for the great encouragement he has met with in his line ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, takes this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſhop to the ſecond ſtory of the houſe, lately the office of the Examiner, on the main ſtreet, near the centre of the city, and nearly oppoſite Robert Gamble and ſon, where the buſineſs will be carried on by himſelf and Mr. Williamſon N. Bean, in company, under the firm of

McElligott & Bean,

who have provided themſelves with hands ſufficient to carry on the buſineſs extenſively, and as they have taken great pains to acquire the lateſt faſhions, they hope, from due attention, to merit encouragement.

Richmond, April 24th, 1804. 8w

The Entertainments in the Hay-Market Garden will commence for the season, in the course of the race week. As a respectable subscription is going on for an illumination of the Garden and Ball-room, and Music for Dancing, a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen it is expected will attend the occasion.

April 27.

For Sale,

At William Prichard's and Samuel Pleasants's

BOOK-STORES,

A FEW Pamphlets concerning the laws against Gaming and Gamesters.

April 27.

Valuable Lands for Sale,

In King and Queen county,

CONTAINING about two thouſand acres, lying on Poropotank creek; and within two or three miles of York river. This land is well timbered and adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the whole or any part of the ſaid tract, may know the terms by applying to Major James Baytop, or to the ſubſcriber living in Glouceſter county.

John Beverly Whiting.

April 17, 1804. 5tp

Mill and *Diſtillery* to be leased

SITUATE on Slate River, Buckingham county, with or without the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm, as may be agreed on; a pair of *French Burr* and a pair of *Cologne* Mill Stones is now running, and another pair of *Burr* Stones can be affixed to advantage, there being ſufficiency of water, and a plentiful neighborhood for wheat. The quality of the flour manufactured at this Mill is in high reputation. The Diſtillery conſiſts of two *Stills* and a *Heater*, ſo planned that buſineſs can be carried on at all ſeaſons. This would be an excellent ſtannd for a *Country Store*; an act of aſſembly having paſſed for clearing Slate River up to the Mill, from its junction with James's River; and a petition is now on foot for a *Tobacco Inſpection* at the *Mill*; the diſtance from Buckingham courthouſe being 4 miles, from Warren and Warminſter 14, and from New-Canton 20. A partner, with a capital ſufficient to lay in a ſtock of wheat, &c. if more agreeable, would be accepted, on equitable terms.

The proprietor, and *ſubſcriber*, being under the neceſſity of going to *Kentucky* in a *few weeks*, would execute, on commiſſion, orders for gentlemen who may have occaſion to pay taxes, enquire into titles, or diſpoſe of lands—and for his fidelity and capacity, gentlemen who may incline to employ him, are referred to Robert Gamble of Richmond, or Wm. Plume, eſq. of Norfolk.

The buildings are all inſured in the Mutual Inſurance Office of Virginia.

Smyth Tandy.

Buckingham county, April 20, 1804. 1aw4w.

For Sale,

That Valuable Eſtate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, ſituated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheeſe-cake, on the Piankatank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-Houſe, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat Houſe, Stable, and Granary (45 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extenſive Kitchen Garden well ſupplied with every thing uſeful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the moſt choice ſelections. The ſoil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The ſite on which the houſe ſtands is acknowledged to be one of the moſt healthy ſituations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a ſituation not diſtant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Alſo for ſale, a valuable Griſt Mill, in the neighbourhood of Glouceſter court-houſe, upon one of the beſt ſtreams in the lower part of this ſtate, with two pair of ſtones, and a bolting cheſt. I deem it unneceſſary to particulariſe all the advantages of this Mill ſituation, as the perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, will view the premiſes.

Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

James Baytop.

Glo'ster county, April 20, 1804. 4w

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the preſent act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themſelves at liberty to extend their inſurances to Houſes, Goods and Houſehold Furniture, againſt FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make ſuch inſurances: The Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Marine Inſurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the ſaid Stockholders, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, to conſider of a propoſition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congreſs at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clauſe on their preſent charter, authoriſing them to inſure houſes, houſehold furniture and goods, wares and merchandize againſt Fire.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Inſurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforeſaid, on the ſecond Tueſday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or diſagree to the propoſition of extending Inſurance to houſes, houſehold furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as ſhall appear moſt adviſable.

To be be ſubſcribed by two witneſſes.

April 24. ep12f.

Ladies' Faſhionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the lateſt London and Paris faſhions, in an elegant and ſuperb ſtyle, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular faſhion or pattern, having always the lateſt faſhions from Europe, by directing to her ſhop next door to the Swan Tavern, and oppoſite the ſtore of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply ſoon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon propoſes but a ſhort ſtay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuesday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The first day the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purse of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no person permitted to start for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepstakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The subscription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 subscribers, or no race. The weights and rules for these races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horses,	133lbs.	
6 *years old*,	128	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
5 *years old*,	112	
4 *years old*,	106	
3 *years old*,	90	

The treasurer requests the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their subscriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treasurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requested to meet at the Broad-Rock Course the day preceding the Jockey Club Purse, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making some regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is proposed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars, free for any saddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horses to start; 6 subscribers or no race. Subscription to close the evening of the second days race.

THE Subscribers having mutually agreed to separate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requested to take notice, that the undersigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner responsible for any debt hereafter to be contracted by the undersigned Ann Campbell, or otherwise accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of separation, that each of us, shall in future be and remain absolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been solemnized, as far as the laws, usages and customs of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROBT'T CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teste,

JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

"Richmond & Columbia Turn-pike Road"

THE *Books* for receiving subscriptions (to carry the above laudable and useful institution into effect, conformably to the act of assembly,) remains open in the counting-room of *Robert Gamble & Son*, in Richmond—till the first day of May next. *Subscriptions* to the *Staunton turn-pike road*, will *also*, continue to be received at the *same place*, until the time above mentioned.

Richmond April 18, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1 do.		10,000
1 do.		5,000
5 do.	of 1,000 make	5,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back-lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

William M'Kay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

For Freight or Charter,

The SCHOONER

RESOLUTION,

A strong vessel, of about one hundred and ten tons burthen. Apply to

SAMUEL FAINE.

April 29, 1804.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or six pence a peace for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield course, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the subscription closed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the same day the "FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horses to be bona fide the property of members of the club.

On Tuesday the 1st day of May, the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wednesday, the purse of the proprietor of the course—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horses—133 *lbs.*
6 *years old*—128 *do.*
5 *years old*—118 *do.*
4 *years old*—106 *do.*
3 *years old*—90 *do.*

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treasurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the necessity of forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, previously to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

17. From Washington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, six times a week.

May 1, to November 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Washington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Washington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Washington same day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, six times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1. p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3. a. m. and arrive at Richmond the same day by 7. p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the same day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osborne's to Petersburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 9 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a. m. and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Petersburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portsmouth, three times a week. Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrive at Portsmouth the next days by 8. a. m.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contracter shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail to a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Post-Office,
Washington City, February 23, 1804. eaw6t.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*;" present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

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* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, are respectfully informed, that T. BRUFF, Dentist of Washington City, *Inventor* and *Patentee* of the perpendicular extracting instruments, is preparing to pay them a visit, and hopes for the honor of their patronage.